BULLETIN OF THE WORLD COUNCIL OF PEACE

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Public opinion supports the campaign for a relaxation of international tension

The Foreign Ministers' Conference in Berlin is arousing great interest. The Press and radio are giving it wide daily coverage. From all over the world, messages are pouring in expressing the people's desire for Peace. It is the object of a real popular discussion.

These facts demonstrate the interest taken by the public in the present Four-Power Meeting and the important rcle they assign to it for the maintenance of Peace.

It is also worth noting that the Berlin Conference has had to discuss not only the peaceful solution of the German problem and European security, but the whole complex of problems on which world Peace depends and which are all tied to one problem—the easing of tension.

The World Peace Movement has done much to draw public attention to these problems.

The Stockholm campaign made plain the need to prohibit weapons of mass destruction and is echoed today in the opening of preliminary talks on atomic energy between the USA and the Soviet Union.

The world campaign for a Five-Power Meeting—and this is particularly evident at the Berlin Conference—shows clearly that it is impossible to solve major international issues (disarmament and international trade, for example) without the participation of the People's Republic of China.

The preparation and holding of the Congress of the Peoples on the initiative of the World Council of Peace demonstrated that it is possible to replace resort to force by negotiation.

To the Peace Movement's contribution must be added that of the other elements who have helped in their own way, to create an atmosphere favourable to negotiation between the Five Great Powers. Indeed, the salient feature of the current world campaign for an easing of tension is the growing unity of the efforts being made on the national level to attain the goal of Peace.

But, while there is a growing hope and better prospects for the easing of tension, there are still many difficulties and obstacles to be overcome. European security, far from being guaranteed, is gravely endangered by the persistent attempts to divide Europe and to rearm Germany; Peace has not yet been negotiated in Korea nor has there been any agreement on the composition of the Political Conference; hostilities are still going on in Viet-Nam.

This situation emphasises the importance of the World Council's proposal to hold, at an early date, an International Meeting of organisations and notabilities desiring a relaxation of world tension. It confirms the need for joint effort on a world scale to bring about a real lessening of tension by all those elements who, up till now, have taken individual action for Peace.

Every Peace Movement, by basing its campaign on the problems which most affect the people in its country, is making an ever more effective contribution to the preparation of the Meeting. The attention given to these same problems and the activity developed around them by a wide variety of organisations and public figures, underline the possibilities of making the Meeting a success.

The preliminary talks and exchanges of views arising from the growing unity of effort on the national level and the ideas and proposals for the joint preparation of the Meeting resulting therefrom, leads us to conclude that this will, as indeed it must, be a great international event and a factor of prime importance for the easing of international tension in 1954.

IN THIS BULLETIN

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The German people make their opinion known to the Big Four.

Eighty prominent Americans call for "negotiations in the spirit of give and take."

Italian public opinion rejects the EDC Treaty.

National Peace Congresses in Canada and Indonesia.

The Greek Union of the Friends of Peace issues appeal to the people of Greece.

"Exchange of ideas between Britain and China fruitful for art and science of both countries," say eminent British scientists, artists and writers.

News on the fight for Peace in Czechoslovakia, France, Holland, Japan, Viet-Nam, India, Pakistan, Uruguay, the Argentine, Chile and other countries.

What the Press is saying ...

Public opinion is following with great attention the work of the Berlin Conference, as the following excerpts from the Press show.

If we compare the probable intentions of the Kremlin with the conditions which the British and American diplomats, at least, are bringing with them to Berlin, we may ask what exactly is the reason for a Four-Power Meeting at a time when Western Europe is much less integrated than Eastern Europe and when the Soviet Union does not yet consider itself in any way bound to withdraw from the heart of the Continent. The answer is, that Western statesmen, particularly those of France, Great Britain and Germany, have to take public opinion into account.

NEUE ZÜRCHER ZEITUNG,
January 14th.
(Switzerland)

Though Molotov said nothing new, he nevertheless stated the literal truth when, in his first statement on arriving in Berlin, he declared that millions of people throughout the world hoped that the forthcoming Conference would strengthen Peace and lessen the tension in international relations.

Editorial in IL MESSAGERO,
January 24th.
(Italy)

In all countries, and more especially in Germany, broad sections of public opinion are following the Berlin Conference with great attention. The peoples' desire to find a way of lessening international tension is so great that they are demanding unremittingly that all obstacles be overcome.

PRAVDA, February 1st.
(USSR)

The three Western Foreign Ministers are acting in perfect concert. Their experts, M. de Margerie, Mr. Douglas MacArthur and Sir Frank Roberts, work together every morning. The Ministers very often have lunch together. They assign the role to be played by each, while taking into account, as far as possible, the reactions of their respective peoples. Unfortunately the latter disagree on many points, thus obliging their representatives to indulge in a certain amount of acrobatics.

From André Fontaine,
LE MONDE's Special
Correspondent in Berlin.
January 30th. (France)

In the last few months, voices have been heard in France calling for a rapprochement with Russia. The French Parliament, beset with instability, has still not yet ratified the American-backed European Army plan for raising a large West-German military force. Many Frenchmen appeared to dislike the plan as much as the Russians do.

NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE,
article by Gaston Coblentz,
January 25th. (USA)

That the hopes of the British people accompanied Mr. Eden to Berlin cannot be doubted. Popular newspapers have this week found it profitable to sell Mr. Molotov as a sympathetic figure.

NEW STATESMAN AND NATION,
January 30th. (Britain)

Millions of men and women throughout the world, more especially the German people, expect the Berlin Meeting to contribute towards the consolidation of Peace, the relaxation of international tension, European security and the peaceful solution of the German question.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND
(Germany)

As a propagandist, Dulles has much to learn from Molotov, who, never getting any replies to his embarrassing questions, finally brought out a new trump card—his proposal for a conference on disarmament at which the atomic pool would also be discussed.

The fact that this proposal was received with sneers is hardly likely to increase the confidence of the public ...

MORGEN-TIDNINGEN, January 29th.
(Sweden)

The Berlin Conference may pave the way for greater East-West trade because the US needs new markets and the Soviet seeks manufactured goods. It is possible that progress may be made in the Austrian Treaty. For reasons of propaganda it is unlikely that atomic negotiations will be suspended and, to avoid the onus of jingoism, each side will probably agree to meet with the other again.

C. L. Sulzberger, NEW YORK TIMES,
January 24th. (USA)

How many people in Paris would refuse to look twice at an offer to call off the war in Indo-China ...

ECONOMIST, January 30th.
(Britain)

The majority of the French Parliament wants Peace in Indo-China and would not forgive him (Bidault) *for having lost a chance of obtaining it.*

Retranslation from dispatch of
REUTER'S, January 29th.

The Western delegations ... bring forward the argument that Molotov's warning on the terrible dangers of German militarism has met with a response from public opinion.

Retranslation from dispatch of
ASSOCIATED PRESS,
February 5th. (USA)

How can one qualify the attitude of a French delegation which sets itself the task of defending a policy which is probably rejected by a majority of the Parliament and, further, of winning support for this policy from a nation, Russia, considered by this majority as being able to help France reject this policy?

L'INFORMATION, February 2nd.
(France)

I was made aware of a strong belief that, should the Four-Power Conference break down on this (the German) *issue, much of the Western diplomatic and propaganda initiative would be lost in Germany itself...*

From a letter of Viscount Hinchingbrooke
to the Editor of THE TIMES,
January 14th. (Britain)

Eden's argument—that Parliamentary elections already give the Germans sufficient opportunity to state their opinion on the Bonn and Paris Agreements—proves that the Western Powers do not desire a direct consultation of the Germans themselves. They fear that a united Germany would not support the 1952 Agreements (i.e. of Bonn and Paris).

DIE TAT (Switzerland)

Britain has a special part to play at the Berlin Conference. She should use her influence to bring China to the Conference table ... Settlement in the Far East cannot be reached without China.

DAILY EXPRESS, January 26th.
(Britain)

The London evening newspaper, the "Star," dealing with the question of a Five-Power Conference, asks the USA to recognise the Chinese Government. "This," it says, "is only common sense."

The Indian papers, the "Assam Tribune" and the "National Herald" pointed out that the idea of a Five-Power Conference, including the People's Republic of China, was well-founded.

By letters, telegrams, delegations and resolutions

THE GERMAN PEOPLE MAKE THEIR OPINION KNOWN TO THE BIG FOUR

In a great variety of ways—letters, telegrams, delegations, meetings and statements by public figures—the people of Germany have intimated to the four Foreign Ministers their keen desire to see the Conference reach an agreement on the peaceful unification of Germany.

Here are a few examples illustrating the many methods used to make known to the Foreign Ministers the German people's desire for Peace.

The representatives of 1,500,000 unemployed

On behalf of the 1,500,000 people out of work in West Germany, the Committee of West German Unemployed asked to be received as a delegation by the Foreign Ministers' Conference in Berlin.

This delegation was given the responsibility of describing to the Foreign Ministers "the results of Chancellor Adenauer's war policy on the situation of the unemployed in Western Germany," and of informing the Ministers of the hopes placed by the unemployed in the Foreign Ministers' talks.

• In Amberg, Fürth, Wuppertal and Nuremberg there have been demonstrations demanding the peaceful unification of Germany and condemning remilitarisation. In a resolution, the people of Nuremberg stated: "The German people do not want the EDC Treaty which holds over them the menace of the atom bomb; they want a Peace Treaty and the withdrawal of all occupation troops."

• A demonstration took place in the "Casino am Funkturm" in West Berlin, on January 20th. People of all political views from East and West Berlin took part. They demanded a united Germany, condemned remilitarisation under EDC and called for the withdrawal of the motion on the Military Service Bill in the Bonn Parliament.

• Groups of young people in Munich, Hildesheim, Hamburg and the I. G. Holz of Wuppertal sent letters to the Berlin Conference informing the four Foreign Ministers of their opposition to remilitarisation and their great desire for a united, democratic and peaceful Germany.

• A letter from 60 West German intellectuals to the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, the USA, Great Britain and France asks that "the Conference recommend to the two German Governments that they now facilitate" cultural relations between the two zones "by mutual agreements."

The signatories to this letter include:

Dr. Ackerknecht, Professor at the University of Ludwigsburg; *Dr. Asam-Brückmüller,* Health Service Inspector in Ansbach; *Dr. Johann Aufhauser,* Professor at the University of Munich; *Dr. Johannes Hessen,* Dean of the University of Cologne; *Herr Eugen Kühlewein,* painter from Karlsruhe; *Herr Carlo Mense,* painter and teacher at Honnef-on-Rhine; *Pastor Herbert Mochalski,* Editor of the Confessional Church's bimonthly magazine, *"Die Stimme der Gemeinde,"* Darmstadt; *Dr. Friedrich Müller,* former Director of the Administrative Tribunal of Wiesbaden; *Herr Heinz von Rebeur-Paschwitz,* lawyer of Nuremberg; *Herr Georg Schwartz,* writer of Munich; *Herr Ludwig Zimmerer,* writer of Dusseldorf.

• Public figures in the German Federal Republic sent a message to the Foreign Ministers voicing the German people's desire to have a say in the Conference. "They rightly hope that it will result in an attenuation of international tension and efficacious preparations for the unification" of Germany. The signatories include the former Deputies, *Herr Herman Etzel* and *Frau Thea Arnold;* the publisher, *Herr Ernst Rowohlt;* the former infantry general, *Franz Beyer; Dr. Georg Groot,* Deputy in the Lower Saxony Parliament; the actor, *Herr Georg Wahl* and *Pastor Kurt Essen.*

• In an interview, *Herr Alois Körner,* Chairman of the Central Works' Council of the Saar Basin, declared: "The 58,000 miners of the Saar expect the Foreign Ministers' Conference to unite Germany, put an end to arbitrary imperialist policy and ensure the genuine sovereignty of the German people . . ."

Dr. Wehner, spokesman of the Social Democratic Party of Western Germany, declared, on February 5th, in Berlin where he is following the work of the Foreign Ministers' Conference: "By sticking dogmatically to the European Defence Community, the Western Powers are preventing a genuine discussion on the problem of European security and on Germany's position in a European system of collective security."

Religious authorities . . .

The Fraternal Council (Bruderrat) of the Evangelical Church has stated: "Millions of people look upon this Conference in hope and expectation. It can be decisive for the future of the peoples of the world and for our own future. We know the great responsibility incumbent upon the men meeting in this Conference. We therefore consider it our duty as Christians to pray for all those who are taking part in it."

The Federal Council of the Confessional Church of Germany, in a letter to sister Churches in France, Great Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union, points out the decisive importance of the Four Power Conference and calls upon the leaders of these churches to impress upon their Governments the heavy responsibility which lies upon those taking part in it.

In a pastoral letter the Catholic Bishop of Fulda urges all the faithful in his diocese to pray for the success of the Conference, so that it may serve to bring about the unity of the German people and a lessening of tension and Peace between the nations.

The "National Front," on behalf of 9,000,000 GERMANS . . .

A delegation from the "National Front of the German Democratic Republic" has handed to the Foreign Ministers' Conference a letter asking that representatives of the German Democratic and of the Federal Republics should take part in the discussion on the German problem. Here is the text of the letter:

"The National Council of the 'National Front of the German Democratic Republic' has the honour to inform the Berlin Conference of the Foreign Ministers of the USSR, the USA, the UK and the French Republic that the request that representatives of the German Democratic Republic and of Western Germany take part in the discussion on the German problem during the Foreign Ministers' Conference, is supported by the majority of the German people.

"Workers and peasants, intellectuals and scientists and representatives of all sections of the population of the German Democratic Republic and of the democratic sector of the German capital have sent messages to this effect to the National Council of the 'National Front of the German Democratic Republic.' They bore the signatures of 9,275,028 Germans . . .

"Many letters from all over Western Germany, and bearing a great number of signatures, have also been sent to the National Council of the 'National Front of the German Democratic Republic' . . .

"In response to the wishes of the signatories of all these letters, the National Council of the 'National Front of the German Democratic Republic' considers that its national duty is to forward these letters to the Berlin Conference of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs."

UNITED STATES: 80 public figures call for

"Negotiations in the spirit of give and take"

EIGHTY prominent Americans issued a call for "negotiations in the spirit of give and take" on the eye of the Foreign Ministers' Conference in Berlin.

Announcing this, *Mr. Thomas Richardson,* national co-director of the American Peace Crusade, said that the US-Soviet talks on atomic energy and the Foreign Ministers' Conference were *"important steps toward the achievement of world Peace through negotiations.*

"Every thinking person welcomes these developments. We all hope for their success... An immediate step, pending the final solution of international control, should be agreement among all the Powers not to initiate atomic war. We should support our country's moves in such a direction."

Those who initiated the appeal were *Professor Robert Morss Lovett,* former Governor of the Virgin Islands; *Professor Philip Morrison,* nuclear physicist; *John Gojack,* President of the Michigan-Indiana district of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, and the *Reverend Kenneth Forbes,* director of the Episcopal League for Social Action, Philadelphia.

Among the 80 signatories are: *Hon. Elmer Benson,* former Governor of Minnesota; *John T. Bernard* of Chicago, a former Congressman; *Russell N. Chase* of Cleveland, attorney; *Florence Converse* of Wellesley, Mass., author; *Dr. William W. Denton* of Tucson, Arizona, educator; *Fyke Farmer* of Nashville, Tennessee, leader of the World Government movement; *William Harrison,* editor of the *"Boston Chronicle;" Thomas F. Ogilvie,* publisher of the *"Jersey Times,"* Atlantic City, N. J.; *Theodore Rosebury,* bacteriologist and author of *"Peace or Pestilence?;" Dr. Alva W. Taylor,* theological professor of Nashville, Tennessee and *Abraham Welanko,* professor emeritus of psychology at Stanford University.

Holland: 1,500 delegates at National Congress for Vigilance against German Militarism

THE National Congress for Vigilance against the Revival of German Militarism took place in Amsterdam on Sunday, January 17th.

Nearly 1,500 delegates and visitors, representing the various political, religious and cultural organisations of Holland, took part in the Congress. An appeal was adopted calling on the Dutch people to unite in opposition to the revival of German militarism and the EDC.

"The EDC treaty violates the Dutch Constitution," says the Appeal, *"it sacrifices the country's sovereignty and independence, increases military expenditure to an intolerable extent and paves the way for the revival of German militarism—a grave threat to Holland."*

In her opening speech *Professor M. B. Minnaert-Coelingh* said:

"We expect the Four Power Meeting to put an end to German militarism once and for all."

During the discussion that followed, the representatives of the various trends of opinion put forward the reasons for their opposition to EDC from their point of view.

One speaker after another came up to the platform: Royalists, Christian pacifists, farm workers, housewives, representatives of the Dutch Teachers' Association, municipal councillors, trade unionists and members of the Labour Party, dockers, engineers, students, writers and artists.

France: The Berlin Conference must stimulate, not check, the national protest campaign

The Liaison Bureau of the "National Conference of November 8th, 1953" and the "French Committee for the Peaceful Solution of the German Problem" held a joint meeting on January 26th with Dr. Robert Monod, Professor of Medicine, in the chair, assisted by M. René Capitant, former Minister, and M. Michel Bruguier.

A unanimously adopted statement points out that M. Georges Bidault persists in presenting the EDC as an accomplished fact, and continues: "the opening of the Berlin Conference must stimulate, not check, our national protest campaign."

ITALIAN

European

THE Italian people's struggle is, above all, being waged in the form of conferences and explanations to the public. The most noteworthy of these was the debate on the EDC organised by the independent newspaper, *"Milano Sera."* The many public figures who, during the debate, denounced the EDC, included *Signor Ferrucio Parri,* former President of the Council of Ministers; Professors *Augusto Monti* and *Enzo Enriques Agnoletti;* Signor *Paolo Pavolini,* publisher, and the Deputy, *Signor Tristano Codignola.*

A debate on the EDC is being organised in **Naples** in which university students, journalists, lawyers and writers will take part. The best monographs on the EDC will receive prizes and their authors will read them in person at a public meeting.

In **Milan,** the Communist, Catholic, Social Democratic and Socialist workers of the "Tosi" factory united in commemorating the deportation of 4,000 workers to Germany. The workers gave to this ceremony the character of a demonstration against the EDC.

In **Venice,** a delegation from Western Germany presented gifts to the orphan children of people deported to Germany at the final demonstration of the "Week for the Relaxation of Tension and Peace."

The Association of Former Deportees to Germany is playing an important part in the campaign and has held meetings in **Bologna, Florenco** and **Modena.** It is planned to hold another in **Rovigo.**

In the province of Bologna, "Notebooks for Peace and National Independence" are at present being distributed. In them the people are writing down their experiences of and comments on the Nazi occupation in Italy—statements on the atrocities committed, the sufferings of the Italian people and their heroic fight for liberty. This campaign will be taken up in other provinces.

The latest demonstrations against the EDC are those that have just taken place in **Reggio nell' Emilia** and **Mantua.** *Sig. Emilio Sereni,* Senator and member of the World Council of Peace, was the principal speaker. He also spoke at **Sienna** at a demonstration which was preceded by 40 smaller meetings throughout the city.

Sig. Mario Berlinguer, Deputy, spoke at a public meeting in **Cagliari** and *Sig. Umberto Terracini* spoke at a meeting of the Peace Committee in **Rome.**

A delegation from the families of those slain in the Ardeatine massacre presented a petition rejecting the EDC to the two Houses of Parliament. It bore 45 fresh signatures of relatives of the victims.

The Peace Movement and the National Committee for the Peaceful Solution of the German Problem are leading this campaign.

During the campaign the Peace Movement is setting up new committees in the factories and localities, widening the influence and improving the organisation of those already in existence.

N PUBLIC OPINION REJECTS

an Defence Community Treaty

The Italian people's struggle against the EDC and German rearmament is spreading to new sections and, as in France, is beginning to have strong repercussions in Parliament.

The Governmental programme presented by Signor Fanfani to solve the Parliamentary crisis included the early ratification of the EDC Treaty. Its rejection in Parliament was a defeat for the protagonists of a plan condemned by public opinion.

Unity At National Level

THE Peace Movement has made contact with various organisations fighting the EDC in order to co-ordinate all individual activities within a campaign of greater scope.

The Union of Italian Women, for example, decided that International Women's Day (March 8th) would be a day of opposition to the EDC in Italy.

It is the Peace Movement's intention to develop a campaign similar to those for the Stockholm and Berlin Appeals in its scope, continuity and strength.

At the same time, important declarations of opposition to the EDC have been obtained. That of *Sig. Ferruccio Parri* has already been mentioned. There were also those of *Sig. Ettore Viola,* Deputy, President of the Association of Italian Ex-Servicemen and Vice-President of the International Association of Ex-Servicemen, and of Social Democratic circles in the "Socialist Autonomy" group.

The Monarchist daily, *"Giornale d'Italia,"* printed an article by *General Vicenzo Petitti,* in which he says:

"... Of what use would be an EDC, born with the aid of forceps, mothered by a Parliamentary majority under compulsion, child of a loveless marriage which is already a source of division and conflict? How, in these circumstances, can one demand, in an era as fast-moving as our own, an irredeemable mortgage on the rights and duties of a nation until the year 2004?"

In Milan, young Catholics and the leaders and the whole Milan section of the Young European Federalists have declared their opposition to the EDC. The National Congress of the Young European Federalists, held in Leghorn in January, revealed that the movement is going through a deep crisis, precisely because there is a growing number of Federalists who believe that genuine European unity is incompatible with German rearmament.

The Tenth Anniversary of the Resistance

THE tenth anniversary of the beginning of the Italian people's struggle against German militarism and for national liberation is being enthusiastically commemorated throughout the country. At a demonstration which took place in Rome in mid-January, *Senator Emilio Sereni* sent a message of greetings to *Sig. Cervi,* the father of seven patriots killed by the Nazis. Sig. Sereni sent the message in the name of the National Peace Committee of which he is Vice-President.

The Peace Movement is represented at all the demonstrations held in honour of the tenth anniversary of the commencement of the resistance, in order to emphasise the close link between the Italian people's struggle for national liberation and their present opposition to German militarism.

Against Military Bases

AT the same time, a campaign of opposition to the US plan to set up an atomic base in Naples is being carried on there. It consists of meetings in the working-class quarters, delegations and petitions. An important protest meeting took place and the Trades Council asked Deputies of all parties to oppose the threat hanging over the city. The former Senator, *Sig. Arturo Labriola,* said: "The setting up of an atomic bomb depot in Naples is a crime against our city."

A similar campaign is taking place in the province of Leghorn. At Novara, *Senator Donini* spoke at a demonstration protesting against the plan to construct a US military aerodrome in the region.

Similar activity by the people of Ravenna to prevent the construction of a US aerodrome in the province was the occasion for great activity by the Peace Movement. Some 150 Peace Committees, representing the great majority of the population, were set up.

Trade With All Countries

THE campaign for trade with all countries has had a wide influence throughout Italy. Italian industrialists are very discontented at the restrictions imposed by the Battle Act. Now that big British and French delegations are going to the Soviet Union to conclude trade agreements, they are rightly afraid of once more being placed at a disadvantage *vis-à-vis* their British and French competitors.

For this reason the "Congress For Trade With The East," held in Genoa on January 30th and 31st, had a great success.

Representatives of 30 Italian business houses and trading organisations took part; this had wide repercussions. The R.I.V. ball-bearing factories in Turin, which employ 10,000 workers and are meeting with serious difficulties in their export trade, sent a representative.

The "Fiat" works were represented by *Sig. Giacomo Sosso.*

The Congress was supported by the Genoa Chambers of Commerce and by the following public figures:

Sig. Ferruccio Parri, former President of the Council of Ministers; *Senator Bertone* (Christian Democrat). Vice-President of the Senate and former Minister of Finance; *Dr. Carlo Bassi,* Secretary of the Genoa branch of the Bank of Italy; *Sig. Casella,* engineer, member of the Board of Directors of the C.G.E. concern; *Dr. Brumiati,* Counsellor of the Italian Chambers of Commerce for Foreign Trade; *Dr. Botti* from the Parma Chambers of Commerce; *Sig. Mario Cosulich,* from the Trieste Chambers of Commerce and Industry; *Dr. Stefano Luomi,* Director of the Genoa Banca del Lavoro, etc.

"Ratification would increase the danger of a third world war"

declares Senator Kluyskens of Belgium

Prominent Belgians, who had not yet made public their opinion on the Bonn and Paris Agreements, have just joined those who have already condemned the EDC.

Among these are *Professor Kluyskens* (Christian-Social Party) and *M. Vergeylen,* both Senators of Ghent. They stated to a delegation that they would vote against the ratification of the EDC Treaty.

In the opinion of Professor Kluyskens, the ratification of the EDC would greatly increase the danger of a third world war and would destroy any possibility of negotiations between East and West.

Senator Vergeylen gave it as his opinion that 99 per cent of Ghent Socialists were opposed to EDC.

The referendum against the European Army is being carried out successfully throughout the country.

THE JAPANESE PEOPLE OPPOSE REARMAMENT AND MILITARISATION

The Japanese people's struggle against rearmament and militarisation has grown greatly since the beginning of the year, especially in these last few weeks which have seen a great deal of activity.

A new programme launching a campaign against rearmament and in defence of the Constitution was adopted at a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Japanese Peace Council on January 18th.

"The fight against rearmament is the present, central task of Japan's Peace Movement," it says. It calls for the restoration of diplomatic relations with China and the Soviet Union, the promotion of friendly relations and trade among all nations, the holding of a Five-Power Conference, arms reduction and the banning of atomic weapons.

It was decided to hold Peace Conferences from April 1st-22nd, in Tokio, Nagasaki, Kumamoto, Hiroshima, Kyoto, Kobe, Nagoya, Sendai and elsewhere.

Japanese Teachers Oppose Militarist Education

The struggle against the militarisation of Japan was also dealt with at the Third Educational Research Conference called by the 500,000-strong Japanese Teachers' Union which took place from January 25th-28th.

The 500 delegates present heard *Mr. Shigeru Nambara,* former Chancellor of Tokio University, condemn the attempt to revive militarist education as an adjunct of Japan's rearmament.

"Peace, not militarism, is the only way to guarantee Japan's security," he asserted.

Other Activities Against Rearmament

On January 30th and 31st, a National Assembly organised by the General Council of Trade Unions, took place to oppose the Government rearmament programme.

An inaugural meeting was held on January 15th of the "National Federation for the Protection of the Constitution," which has been joined by over 100 Japanese organisations and is presided over by a former Premier, *Mr. Tetsu Katayama.* As a result, a National Conference was held on February 15th to protect Japan's constitution against changes that would permit rearmament.

THE "GREEK UNION OF THE FRIENDS OF PEACE"

which has recently been made legal

LAUNCHES APPEAL TO PEOPLE OF GREECE

THE "Greek Union of the Friends of Peace," set up a few months ago, has just been made legal. Its leaders include *Nikos Bees,* Academician; *L. Manolides,* Colonel and Brigade leader; *Markos Avgheris,* writer; *Kostas Varnalis,* poet; *Ilias Bredimas,* journalist; *Kostas Sotiriu,* teacher; *Kostas Athanassiades,* barrister; *Assimakis Yalamas,* writer; *Felix Fikioris,* barrister; *St. Mastroyannakis,* trade unionist, and *J. Evangelidis,* barrister.

At the New Year the "Committee of the Friends of Peace," the Union's leading body, addressed a message to the Greek people:

"...We call upon the Greek people to strengthen the ranks of the Peace Movement, to join pacifist organisations and to struggle for the defence of Peace in our country.

"We call upon intellectuals and our cultural institutions to realise their responsibility for the protection and development of civilisation and progress and to use their moral and spiritual authority to become the apostles and defenders of Peace in Greece.

"We speak to our country's politicians with the certainty that they will understand how terrible the results of another war would be. We call upon them to give every support to the spirit of détente in international relations, to friendly discussions between the Great Powers and the peaceful settlement of differences, particularly with our neighbours, to the condemnation and prohibition of all weapons of mass destruction. We call on them to support the efforts being made to establish a lasting Peace in the world."

"Negotiations must lead to agreement"

Says Dr. Endicott at the Canadian "Congress For Negotiated Peace"

The Congress for Negotiated Peace was held in the Massey Hall, Toronto, on January 30th and 31st, and was attended by 1,500 delegates elected at meetings in nearly every province of Canada. In addition, 1,154 people sent subscriptions and letters asking the Congress to consider them as delegates.

During the first session, *Dr. Endicott* made a speech in which he developed the idea that negotiations must lead to agreement and described the great strength of the Peace Movement and the growth of a world-wide movement for Peace.

Giving the Congress the results of the referendum organised by the Canadian National Peace Congress, he stated that it can be said that more than 80 per cent of Canadians expressed the sensible opinion that the representatives of the Great Powers should meet in order to solve international issues by negotiation.

The Congress asked the Canadian Government and Parliament to declare that Canada will not be the first country to use atomic weapons and announce her readiness to join in a similar declaration with all countries.

"THE PEOPLE OF VIET-NAM WILL CONTINUE THEIR EFFORTS TO BRING ABOUT THE NEGOTIATED SETTLEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL DIFFERENCES"— General Secretary of Viet-Nam Peace Committee

At the extended session of the Viet-Nam Peace Committee on January 19th at which representatives of all the political parties and mass organisations were present, *M. Xuan Thuy,* General Secretary of the Committee, stated:

"We stand firmly on the side of the forces of Peace who have set themselves the task of reaching a peaceful, negotiated solution of international differences in order to lessen world tension."

Referring to the interview given by President *Ho Chi Minh* to the Swedish newspaper, *"Expressen,"* last November, *M. Xuan Thuy* pointed out that these proposals had met with the warm support of Peace-loving people the world over.

At the end of the session the Committee expressed its eagerness to take part in the international conferences which will be organised this year to achieve a lessening of international tension.

In Pakistan and India

FURTHER PROTESTS AGAINST PROPOSED MILITARY PACT WITH USA

THE proposed military alliance between Pakistan and the USA continues to arouse a wave of anxiety and protest in Pakistan and neighbouring countries.

A resolution adopted by the conference of the All Pakistan Jamit I Ulema I Islam (Organisation of Preachers of Islam), held recently, declared that Pakistan's religious, political and economic freedoms are more important than any military aid and that no steps should be taken that might jeopardise them.

The Eastern Pakistan Youth League passed a resolution calling upon the people to organise themselves in opposition to it.

In India, there is a growing number of demonstrations and meetings called either by the Peace Movement, as in Delhi on January 10th, or by all political parties, as in Bombay on January 24th. In Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh, 10,000 followers of the Hindu religion held a mass meeting on the banks of the Ganges, on January 28th, at which similar protests were made. In Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, many political leaders expressed grave concern over the proposed pact at a meeting on January 21st. Students and teachers held demonstrations in Amritsar, Calcutta and Patiala (capital of Pepsu). In Bhatinda, the first Conference of the Pepsu Girl Students' Association condemned the pact.

Jagat Narain, Education Minister in the East Punjab Government, warned a meeting, 10,000-strong, in Ludhiana, that the establishment of military bases in Pakistan would be a danger to Peace. *Chandreshwar Prasad Narain Singh,* Governor of East Punjab, condemned the proposed military pact, at Chandigarh, on January 26th, maintaining that it would deprive Pakistan of its sovereignty.

"EXCHANGE OF IDEAS BETWEEN BRITAIN AND CHINA FRUITFUL FOR ART AND SCIENCE OF BOTH COUNTRIES"

Say eminent British scientists, artists and writers

Men and women prominent in the British arts and sciences are putting their signatures to a declaration which is to be sent to their colleagues in the People's Republic of China. The declaration says:

"... We believe that the exchange of ideas and information between Britain and China can be fruitful for the future development of art and science in both countries, as such exchanges have been in the past. We believe that close cultural relations can do much to foster mutual understanding and friendship between our two peoples. It is our earnest wish to see an end to all the dissensions which at present threaten to separate us.

"With these aims in view we are determined to work for the fullest scientific and cultural exchange between our two countries. We feel sure that we can look forward to your co-operation."

Among those who have already signed are:

Professor *Sir Patrick Abercrombie* (Professor Emeritus of Town Planning in the University of London and President of the International Union of Architects); *Lord Boyd-Orr,* F.R.S. (former Director-General of the UN Food and Agricultural Organisation and Nobel Peace Prize-winner, 1949); *Lord Chorley* (jurist); *Professor C. A. Coulson,* F.R.S. (Professor of Applied Mathematics at Oxford University); *Mr. Christopher Fry* (dramatist); *Mr. Laurence Housman* (author and artist); *Mr. Augustus John,* O.M., R.A. (painter); *Professor Kathleen Lonsdale,* F.R.S. (Professor of Chemistry and Head of the Department of Crystallography, University College, London); *Sir Compton MacKenzie* O.B.E. (author); *Mr. Henry Moore* (sculptor); *Mr. Stanley Spencer,* C.B.E., R.A. (painter); *Miss Moira Shearer* (ballerina); *Dr. Arthur Waley* F.B.A. (poet and Orientalist).

First Indonesian Peace Congress in Djakarta

A reception given for the delegates by the President of the Indonesian Republic, *Dr. Achmed Soekarno,* on January 29th, closed the first Indonesian National Peace Congress which had opened in Djakarta five days before. Dr. Soekarno assured the delegates that he would study the Congress resolutions with great attention.

The Congress sent a message to the Foreign Ministers' Conference in Berlin urging that a Five-Power Conference be held. Such a meeting, the Message said, *"would facilitate the speedy solution of international issues on a sound basis."*

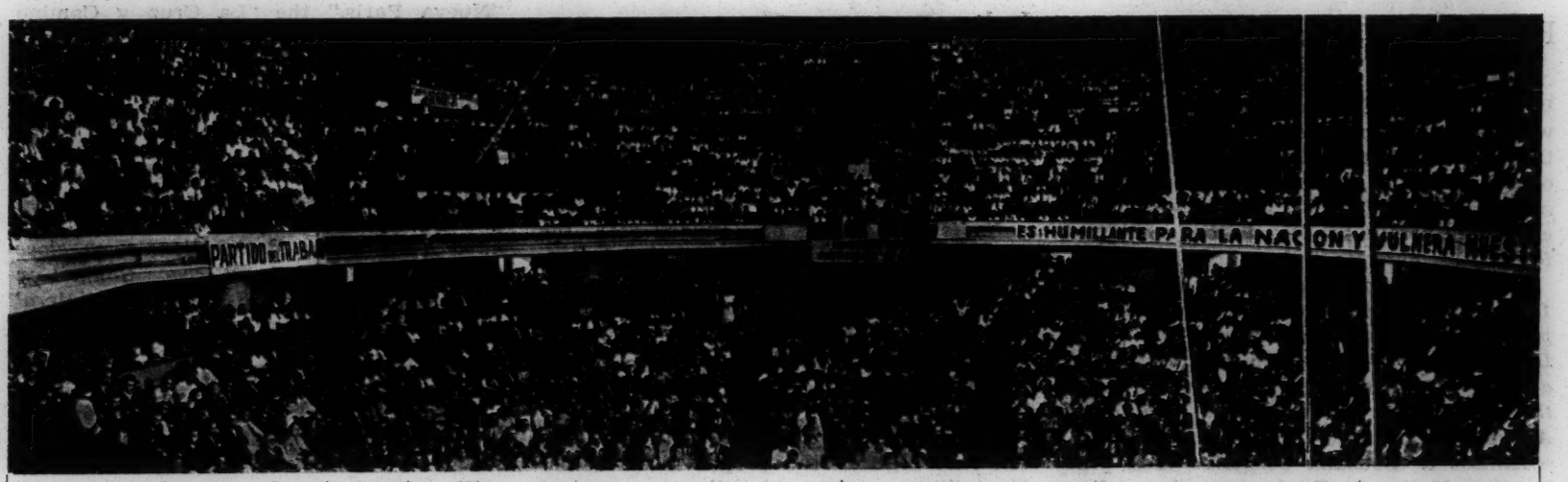
In a Message to the United Nations, the Congress called for an early meeting of the Political Conference on Korea, the admission of the People's Republic of China to UNO and respect for the right of self-determination of the peoples of Viet-Nam and Malaya.

At the end of the proceedings—on which a fuller report will be given in the next Bulletin—the Congress elected an Executive Committee of 56 members, including Professor *S. M. Abidin,* Minister of Labour; *Professor Ir. Roosene,* Minister of Transport; *Mr. Djody Gondokusumo,* Minister of Justice; *Mr. Sadjarwo,* Minister of Agriculture; *Mr. Arudji Kartawinata,* second Vice-President of the Parliament and many Members of Parliament, university professors, political leaders and leaders of workers' and peasants' movements, and so on.

Other public figures, such as the Mayor of Djakarta, attended the Congress or, as did *Mr. Sartono,* President of the Constituent Assembly, spoke in praise of the peoples' fight for Peace, freedom and independence.

Baltasar Castro reports back on World Council Vienna Session to

10,000 People in Santiago de Chile



In Santiago de Chile, on January 17th, 10,000 people crowded into the "Caupolican," the biggest theatre in the Chilean capital, to hear Señor Baltasar Castro, President of the Chamber of Deputies, give a report on the last session of the World Council of Peace.

Around the World

"We are here as businessmen..."

The growing trend of opinion for negotiation and Peace can have beneficial results for trade. It creates considerable possibilities for expansion.

This has just been stressed by Mr. J. B. Scott, sales director of Crompton Parkinson Ltd., who, after the great success of the recent Anglo-Soviet trade negotiations in Moscow, said that they were there as businessmen. They believed in the expansion of Anglo-Soviet trade and in Peace and saw no reason why the flags of the two countries should not fly together in the future.

USA

Dr. Kingsbury, President of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, stated to the Press:

"Our thoughts and hopes are at present centred on the Foreign Ministers' Conference in Berlin. We like to believe that, bearing in mind the true meaning of Stalingrad—its victory in war and its reconstruction in Peace—these statesmen will find the way to agreement that will realise the yearning of mankind for a world at Peace."

Britain

The British organisation, "Teachers for Peace," called a Conference in London on the theme—International Tension and Problems of Education.

Two hundred people took part, some of whom were from the Dominions and Colonies. They adopted a statement welcoming "the recent exchange of views between the Governments of the USA and the Soviet Union on the use of atomic energy" and "the coming Four-Power talks in Berlin."

France

The Executive Committee of the French Union of Ex-Servicemen's Associations, which has a membership of 3,000,000, urges the Four Foreign Ministers to put an end, once and for all, to the danger of German militarism and hopes that broader conferences will permit the foundations to be laid for a just, humane and lasting Peace.

According to a list drawn up on January 15th by the Peace Council of the Seine Department in France, 40 mayors out of the Department's 80, 39 Deputies out of 57, and 14 Senators out of 20 have declared their opposition to the Bonn and Paris Agreements.

Almost a thousand delegates took part in the National Conference demanding respect for the Oder-Neisse line which was organised by the Association of Polish-born Frenchmen. In the resolution passed on behalf of the 1,500,000 Poles living in France, the Conference demanded a united and peaceful Germany within the borders fixed by the Potsdam Agreement.

Many public figures sent messages to the Conference. They included *Edouard Daladier* (Radical), *Etienne Nouveau,* Vice-President of the French Union of Ex-Servicemen and *M. Beuve-Mery,* Director of *"Le Monde."*

Czechoslovakia

The Czechoslovak Association of Anti-fascist Fighters (S.P.B.) greeted the Berlin Conference in an address:

"We went through all the horrors of war and fascism. The best sons and daughters of our peoples, faithful to the cause of the people, died before our eyes. Today, we stand guard on Peace and watch over the life of our peoples on behalf of all our fallen patriots."

Scandinavia

The Gothenburg Peace Committee put the following two questions to people dwelling in a block of flats in Rambergsstaden in the district of Hisingen:

(1) "Must we allow the rearmament of Germany?

(2) "Would the unification of Germany be in the interests of Peace?"

The results, after 144 families had been consulted, were as follows:

(1) 113 "No"; one "Yes" and 30 had no opinion.

(2) 112 "Yes"; 32 had no opinion.

The Executive Committee of the Nordic Workers' Conference For Peace sent a resolution adopted by the delegates of the four Nordic countries to the trade unions of East and West Germany. It stated:

"We hope that the Berlin Conference will result in the peaceful unification of Germany, prevent the revival of German militarism and lay the foundations for a stable future for Germany and her neighbours.

India

Sardar Surjit Singh Mejitha, Deputy Defence Minister of India, addressing a public protest meeting in Amritsar on January 19th, said that "it was unwise for any Asian country to give bases to the USA and invite war in a peaceful region."

In its last session on January 24th, the 59th Session of the Indian National Congress unanimously passed a resolution expressing its grave concern at the proposed US-Pakistan military pact.

Egypt

General Neguib declared that his Government regards the proposed US-Pakistan military pact as a hostile move against the Arab countries and that there was a threat that it would isolate them and drive a wedge between them and the Asiatic countries.

Syria

The newspaper, "Al Tahrir Al Arabi," organ of the party of General Shishakly, President of the Republic, had the following to say on the proposed US-Pakistan military pact:

"The initiators of these plans would like us to believe that they are for our defence. But who told them that we were in danger? ... We are a people who wish to live in friendship, Peace and independence with our neighbours and the whole world."

Canada

In recent months representatives of some half-a-million trade unionists in Canada have expressed a desire to see negotiations take place between the leading Powers.

The outstanding example was the resolution passed at the Convention of the Canadian Congress of Labour, representing 375,000 workers, calling for Big Power talks.

Similarly, the Annual Convention of the Independent Federation of Labour, the TUC of British Columbia (70,000 members) and the Seventeenth Annual Convention of the International Woodworkers of America (CIO) have demanded a Big Five meeting.

Argentina

The Buenos Aires Peace Conference, held on December 20th, 1953 and attended by 300 delegates representing the people of 21 boroughs of the capital, marked the beginning of a series of local and regional Peace Conferences.

In its resolution the Conference calls on the people of Buenos Aires to fight for the protection of the national economy, for the reduction of war expenditure below its present level of 42 % of the budget and against the military pacts which tie the Argentine to the USA.

Regional Conferences also took place in the provinces of Buenos Aires and Santa Fé.

Uruguay

The campaign for peaceful negotiations is having marked success. "Popular Assemblies," convoked by the local Peace Committees, are being held in various districts of Montevideo. Eight hundred took part in the "Buena Vista" Assembly, 400 in the "Reconquista y Brecha," 300 in those of the "Nueva Paris," the "La Cruz y Camino Carrasco" cross-roads and the "Triunfo y Timote" and so on. Similar meetings have been held at factory gates, for example A.N.C.A.P., the "Aurora" in Uruguayana, and "Fertex."

Uruguayan notabilities, such as Señor Carlos Maria Gurmendez, lawyer and former diplomat, and Lincoln Bizzozero, have made public declarations very close to those of the National Peace Council on the subject of the US-Uruguay Bilateral Military Pact.

Nicaragua

More than a hundred Nicaraguayan notabilities have issued a manifesto for Peace.

The signatories describe themselves as Conservatives, Left and Centre Liberals, workers of all trades, agricultural workers, artists, students, barristers, writers, teachers, tradesmen, believers and laymen.

MEETING OF THE BUREAU
OF THE WORLD COUNCIL OF PEACE

APPEAL
RESOLUTION
&
STATEMENT

VIENNA, MARCH 28th-30th, 1954

APPEAL TO THE PEOPLES OF EUROPE

The Berlin Conference proved that the determination to force through the "European Defence Community" is the principal obstacle to a peaceful solution of European problems.

EDC means a Europe doomed to stay divided into two hostile camps, and an intensification of the arms race.

EDC means the revival once again of German militarism in the heart of Europe.

EDC means the threat of death for every inhabitant of Europe, the threat of destruction for every home.

The people of Europe, who experienced in their own persons the awful sufferings of the two world wars which began in Europe, must realise their common responsibility for the preservation of Peace in that part of the world in which they live.

It is not true that the only road open to the peoples of Europe is that of division and war. Another road is open to them—the organisation of collective security among all the States of Europe without any one country predominating, and with full respect for national independence and the national characteristics of each country, thus facilitating a general reduction of armaments.

In spite of their different political and social systems all the States of Europe have common interests—the preservation of Peace for each one of them and the expansion of their economic and cultural co-operation.

Today, the duty of every man and woman in Europe is clear—to stop EDC, prevent war and build a peaceful Europe.

Vienna, March 30th, 1954

RESOLUTION

After a long period of cold war, public opinion has brought about the resumption of negotiations between the Governments. The peoples want these negotiations to succeed; public opinion can make them succeed!

The Four Power Conference in Berlin was a success for the peoples' will for Peace. It showed that negotiation is possible. The problem of the reduction of armaments has been raised once more. It was possible to reach agreement on the holding of a Conference in Geneva on Far Eastern questions, with participation of the Five Great Powers and other interested States.

Conditions have thus been created for finding acceptable solutions to the differences that divide the world.

From now on, public opinion can clearly see that insistence on the rearmament of Western Germany as first priority is an obstacle and a serious threat to Peace. The alternative is plain: either EDC will be realised, Europe remain cut in two, the two halves of Europe stay ranged against each other and war threaten to break out, or all the European States will come together, none seeking to dominate another, to guarantee their mutual security and safeguard Peace in the whole of Europe.

In this situation, the explosion of the H-bomb at Bikini, the threats of atomic war bandied about by certain statesmen, the intensification of the war in Viet-Nam, the pressure exercised on the countries of Latin America and the Middle East, are designed to intimidate the people. The remilitarisation of Japan, the recent establishment of US bases in Spain, the plans for military pacts with Pakistan injurious to the national sovereignty of the latter and the security of India, are designed to face the peoples with accomplished facts.

Public opinion will not allow the results of the negotiations they have demanded to be compromised by actions of this nature.

It can cause EDC to be rejected in France and Italy, and thus secure resumption of the Berlin conversations until the German problem is settled peacefully. It can insist upon and secure the banning of atomic weapons. It can insist upon and secure respect for national independence and the resumption among all countries of the economic and cultural exchanges necessary to their prosperity. It can influence decisively the course of the Geneva Conference.

For the first time, there is an opportunity for the Big Five, meeting in discussion with other interested States, to reach an agreement on general security in the Far East. Such security can come about as a result of the normalisation of relations among all the countries of Asia, their independence recognised, their security guaranteed. Korea must be reunited peacefully and must freely decide its own destiny after the withdrawal of foreign troops. An immediate cease-fire in Indo-China would make possible Peace negotiations between France and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

The Geneva Conference can and must constitute an important stage on the road to relaxation of international tension and disarmament.

In these circumstances, the Bureau of the World Council of Peace considers it necessary to summon an Extraordinary Session of the World Council of Peace at the end of May. This Session will take place in Berlin.

Vienna, March 30th, 1954

STATEMENT

The explosion of the H-bomb at Bikini, its fearful effects on human beings, the evidence that the extent of these effects cannot be controlled and the threats to use it have aroused the indignation of the conscience of mankind.

The demand for the prohibition of atomic weapons called for by the Stockholm Appeal, which was supported by hundreds of millions of men and women, has today become the demand of all the peoples.

It was not to wipe man from the face of the earth, nor to shatter in an instant the fruits of his thousands of years of creative labour that these tremendous forces were discovered by science, but rather to find means to relieve his present miseries and help him to achieve a fuller life.

The abolition of atomic warfare is not only necessary but possible. It can be achieved by an international agreement for the prohibition of all forms of radioactive weapons and poisons. A system of international inspection and control can and must be set up.

The peoples must, without delay, demand of the Governments the conclusion of an agreement banning all weapons of mass destruction.

Vienna, March 30th, 1954

PUBLISHED BY THE WORLD COUNCIL OF PEACE

WORLD COUNCIL
OF PEACE

SECRETARIAT

PALAIS SIA PRAGUE

Vienna, March 30th, 1954

Dear Friend,

Please find enclosed copies of the Appeals and the Resolution adopted by the Bureau of the World Council of Peace at its last meeting in Vienna, March 28th - 30th.

As you see, the Bureau has decided to convene an extraordinary session of the World Council in Berlin at the end of May. We shall send you more detailed information later.

However, we would ask you to make now all the arrangements necessary for your participation in this session and we should be grateful to you if you would let us know whether you can come.

With kind regards.

Yours sincerely,

For the Secretariat of the World
Council of Peace

Jean LAFFITTE
General Secretary

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The Bureau of the World Council of Peace

Vienna, March 30th, 1954